BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1823. [NUMBER 1614.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

PROCLAMATION.

UMBROOTH ROW BALCRUSN Sir Carkoon and SADASEW RAGOONATH his assistant in the Sea Custom Collectorate in the Concan, having been convicted of making use of the public monies entrusted to their charge, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to dismiss from their situations,—The said

UMBROOTH ROW BALCRUSN,
AND
SADASEW RAGOONATH,

to declare them incapable of ever serving the Hon'ble Company in any capacity whatever.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
26th July 1823.

જાહેર નામું

શરકાર દોલત મદાર કપની અંગરેજ બાહાદર એવું જે પરંત કુંણનો જલમારગ પકાતનો કલેકટર નો અલાકાનું શર કારકુન નામે અમરતરાવ બાલકશન તથા તેનો મદતગાર નામે શદાશીવ કુથન થ એમનું કૃકાત શરકારનો પકશા ઘતા તે એ પોતાને કંઈ ખરચ કરા એ વાત તેમા પર શાખીત થઇ માઠે કુજરત ઠરેલાન આલી નાવરનર શાહેબ બાહાદર તથા કમીશનર નાહેબો એ અમરતરાવ બાલકીશન તથા શદાશીવ કુથનાથ એ બનેને શરકાર નોકરીમાંથી કાઢી ને કુકમ કરમા વો જે એ બનેને આશામીન શરકાર કપનીનો કાંઇ કાંમ કાજ ઉપર રખવા લાએક નથી તે શાકારણ કરદાપી રાખીએ નહી—તારીખ ૨૬ જુલાઇ શને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

ભરાયરોશ્ત મઘાર મંઘેની ઇંગ્રે
જ ઘઘજીર રુગા વર્ષ ઇશજીજ
મયાનૈંજપકજપ્ર કમ્તમપ ઘજ
ધુમજા ભરાયર્ગમજ પ ત્યાજા મઘ
તનીજ ઘઘાજીપ ચધુમજ્ઞ નીગા ઘઘેજ
ગજ જઘત જરજમર્ગ પ્રંત ગ્રેવણ યાં
ચે ઘપત ભરાયગી જેગ્ર ઘેતા તો
ત્યાણી ઘઘજે ખતાચે ઘમજ કેર્ચ
મેગ્ર જેં ત્યાજપજ શાધીત મજે ભઘ
જ ઘજનત યંચીગાંજ ઘત ગપરાર
જાઘેજપઘઘજીર ઘજઈજપ્રજ ગ્રેજજ
યાંણી કમ્તમપ ધરધુમજ્ઞાંજ ભરાયર
મેગ્ર જીગજ ઊચમરજ્ઞ કુગ્રેમજ પ્રમર્ગીપ્ર
ઘઘેજે ધ્યા ઘણાપ્યા ભરાયર મંઘે
નીચે ગ્રેણતેણી ઘમઘપ્રમત ઠેજયા
જે પ્રજેમ પ્રણીત ધ્રાપ્રગીતાં મદાળી
ઠેલિજઘેત તાગીજે ૨૯ મઘે ઊજ
ઈ ૭૧ ૧૮૨૩ ઇજવી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

PROCLAMATION.

GUNPUT ROW BHAGWUT late Mamlutdar of Sultanpoor and Dufturdar in the Collectorate of Candiesh, having been convicted of peculation, and of gross corruption, to the injury of the Ryots, and the prejudice of the Hon'ble Company's interests whilst in the discharge of his duties,—The said

GUNPUT ROW BHAGWUT

has been dismissed from his situation and is hereby declared incapable of ever serving the Hon'ble Company in any capacity whatsoever.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
29th July 1823.

જાહેર નામું

શરકાર દોલત મદાર કપની અંગરેજ બાહાદર એકુંજે ગણપતરાવ લાગવત આગલ શુલતાંન પુરનો મામલતદાર તથા દક્ષ તરદાર ખંદેશનો કલેકટર અલાકાને હુનો એ શખશે શરકાર ચાકરી કરતાં શરકારનો પકશા ચોરા તથા રકએત ઉપર જુલમ કરી ને ગણા પકશા લીધા ને શરકારનું નુકશાની કરી એ વાત તે ઉપર ગાબીત થઇ માઠે ગણપતરાવ મજકુરને નોકરીમાંથી રજા આપીને કુકમ કમાવો જે એને શરકાર કંપનીનું કાંઇ કાંમ કા જ ઉપર રાખવો લાએક નથી વારાંતે કદા પી રાખીએ નહી—તારીખ ૨૯ જુલાઇ શને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt

શ્રી

ભરાયરોશ્ત મઘાર મંઘેની ઇંગ્રે
જ ઘઘજીર રુગા વર્ષ ધરાજીજ મ
યાનૈંજપકજપ્ર ગમાઘતમપ ધ્રાગ
પત જીજતામપુત ઘેધ્રીજ મજી મ
મજતઘાજ પ ઘમ્મારાર નીગા ઘઘેજ
ગજ ઘેનઘેશા ઘ ભરાયર ચામરી મ
જીત કાજતાં યાપે ભરાયગી ઘેવજ
ચોરજ્ઞ પચઘેતેપર ઊજીગ્રેમ મરજ્ઞ
ઘકુત જેગ્ર ચૈતમ્ર પ ભરાયમજ ઊ
મજાની ધણીઉ જેં ત્યાજપજ જાધીત
મઘજેં ઘઘજ ગમાઘતમપ મજઊમ
ર યાજ મેગ્રગી જીજ ઊરમરજ્ઞ કુગ્રેમ
મ પ્રમર્ગીપ્ર મતીજે યાજપ્ર ભરાયર
સંઘેજીચે ગ્રેણતેણી ઘમઘપ્રમંત ઠેપ
જે પ્રજેમ પ્રણી યાજપ્રગીતાં મદાળી
ઠેલિજઘેત તાગીજે ૨૯ મઘે ઊજઈ ઘ
૧૮૨૩ ઇજવી ઊગા છ ૨૦ ગીજ
ઘઘ

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

CEYLON
Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until noon on the 18th day of September next, for the supply of Cash at Madras for the service of this Government, to the extent of Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling, in exchange for Debentures of the following tenor.

The Principal amount of the Debenture, expressed in British Currency, will be paid by the Agent of the Island in London, Seven years and a half from the date of the Debenture; or at the option of the holder, the debenture may be exchanged at the General Treasury at Colombo, Seven years after its date, for a bill on the said Agent, at sixty days sight. The debenture will bear interest for Seven Years from its date, payable half yearly, at the rate of Thirty four Rixdollars, three fanams and one pice Ceylon Currency, at each payment, for every Hundred Pounds of principal, if the interest be demanded at Colombo, Madras or Calcutta; at which two last places, it will be paid by the Agent for the Government, at the exchange of twelve Madras or eleven Calcutta Annas to the Ceylon Rixdollar; or at the rate of two Pounds half yearly for every Hundred Pounds, if the interest be demanded of the Agent for the Island in London.

The Debentures are transferable by endorsement, and a Form may be seen at this Office or at the Offices of the Agents in Madras, Calcutta, or Bombay.

The Tenders are to express the amount which will be paid in Madras Rupees for each Pound Sterling to the Agents of the Island at Madras (Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.). The highest offer, if approved of, will be accepted, and if two or more offers for the whole amount are at the same rate, Government reserves to itself the right of accepting any one of them, or of dividing the amount among them.

Tenders will be received for any part of the sum required, not being under Two Thousand Pounds, and any of such Tenders being higher than the highest Tender for the whole sum, will be acceded to in deduction from such highest Tender for the whole.

The tenders will be opened in presence of the Lieutenant Governor, and notice given by the same Post, to the parties whose Tenders are accepted, and who are considered bound by such Tender to be ready to pay in the amount to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. on the 1st October, being the date the Debentures will bear, and which Debentures will be lodged with the Agents at Madras for issue to the parties on that day, or at the latest by the 15th of October.

The Tenders should also specify in what sums, not less than Five hundred Pounds each, the party may wish to have the Debentures made out, observing that they must be for even Hundreds of Pounds.

By the Lieut. Governor's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Colombo, 9th July 1823.

A Form of the Debenture above referred to, may be seen at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH & Co.

BOMBAY,
1st August 1823.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued from the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder in the cause of JAMES GATHORNE REMINGTON, JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, and OTHERS carrying on Trade and business, in Copartnership at Bombay under the firm of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD and Co. *Plaintiffs* against CHRISTOPHER BROWN BOYCE *Defendant* I hereby require all persons indebted to the said CHRISOPHER BROWN BOYCE forthwith to pay the amount of their Debts or me or I shall give instructions to my solicitor to proceed against [illegible] in the Recorder's Court.

HENRY GR[illegible]
Late Sheri[illegible]

BOMBAY,
2nd August

THE SALE
BY AUCTION
AT NO. 8
HENSHAW'S
BUILDING
WILL BE CONTINUED
THIS-DAY
AT 11 O'CLOCK.
Bombay 2d August 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 4th Instant,

AN Entire Invoice, of new Books, imported by a late arrival, amongst which are some *New Publications*, such as Peveril of the Peak, Travels in Ireland in 1822, History of Maria Antoinette by Madame Capon, Count des Las Casas Journal, General Gaurgaud, and Count Montholou's Campaigns of Bonaparte, and many other interesting works.

AND

Some New Music in Sheets; Books of Drawings of Views in London, Dublin, and St. Helena, also Panoramas of London, in small Rolls.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Bombay 2d August 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON SATURDAY THE 9TH INSTANT,
THE FOLLOWING, BELONGING TO
D. CHRISTIE, ESQ.
OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

OLD L. P. Madeira Wine from the well known House of Keirs & Co;—it has been upwards of four years in Bottle.—And two Rich Cut Desert Services.

ALSO, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT

Globe Lamps,—Wall Shades,—Plated Pillar Shades,—Plain and Cut wine Glasses,—Tumblers—and a number of French Silver Watches.

Bombay, 2d August 1823.

FOR SALE
IN
MR. PRINSEP'S
GODOWNS
A CONSIGNMENT OF
SUPERIOR WINES
FROM
HARPER AND BELL,
ARRIVED PER
ROYAL GEORGE

OLD Sherry in Butts, at 800 Rs. per Butt.

Superior Do. such as was sold last year at 960 Sa Rs. in Calcutta, 860 Rs. per doz Port in 3 and 6 doz. Chests at 20 Rs. per doz.

Ditto (Pints) in 6 & 12 doz Chests at 12 Rs. per do.

Claret in 6 doz. Chests at 40 Rs. per do

Bombay, 26th July 1823.

Passage to England.
THE TWO FAST SAILING FIRST CLASS SHIPS
EUPHRATES,
CAPTAIN MEADE,
AND
ROYAL GEORGE,
CAPTAIN ELLERBY.

HAVING elegant accommodations for Passengers, & will sail about the Middle of August. [illegible] iculars apply to the respective [illegible]rs. ALEXANDER MACwhere plans of the

26th July 1823.

CIRCULAR

MR. PRINSEP gives notice that in consequence of the admission of Mr JOHN SAUNDERS, the business of his establishment will henceforth be conducted under the firm of PRINSEP & Co.

Bombay 1st August 1823.

FOR SALE

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

THE QUARTERLY

ARMY LIST

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S

AND

THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S TROOPS

ON THE

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT

FOR

April, May and June, 1823.

PRICE, THREE RUPEES.

Bombay, 26th July 1823.

Advertisement.

FRESH FIRST GROWTH,

CLARETS, OLDSHERRIES

&c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO. have landed from the last ships several consignments of choice Wines, in Wood and Bottle from the most respectable houses in London, among which are

High flavoured Lafitte and Chateau Margaux in half Chests from Sandeman and Hennessy.

Old Sherry and Port in Pints from ditto.

Sherry in Butt and Hhds of different ages from ditto.

Superior first Growth Clarets, from Maxwell and Keys

Sherry and Port in half Chests from ditto.

Red and White Hermitage in half Chests from Spence and Co.

Bucellas and Pale Sherry from Field and Son.

Claret in half Chests from Corney & Co.

Claret in half Chests from Cutler and Wilson.

With some very sound Wines, of former importations. They have also a large stock of Madeiras in Pipe of various age, a few pipes of Choice Old London particular from Keirs & Co. and Teneriffe from Carpenter & Co. of Orotava.

Bombay, 26th July 1823.

A CARD.

MONSIEUR NITSCH begs leave respectfully to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that he has opened for Sale at his shop adjoining the dispensary of Dr. Fenoscky.

Ladies' Dresses, Bonnets trimmed with artificial Flowers, Satins, Ribbons, Gauze Flowers of all Sorts, Shoes, and other articles of Millinery, Musical French Clocks, Musical Snuff Boxes, Ladies Work Boxes with Music.

Medoc Wine in Cases of one Dozen each; Champaigne and Brandy, Brandy Fruits, Muscatel and Frontignac Wine and Italian Preserves, Syrup &c. &c.

Bombay, 2d July 1823.

DR. FENOSCKY,

HAS the honor to inform the Public that he has for sale at his Dispensary a few Copies of Cooper's Dictionary on Surgery, and also Dr. Reece's Medical Guide for the hot climate. He has also several classical Italian Works such as Alfieri's tragedies, Petrarca's Sonetts; Ariosto, Tasso, Filangieri's science of the Laws &c. &c.

He has received from Messrs. Brydon & Co several mall Medicine chests very neat, exactly suited for travellers.

Bombay, 2d August 1823.

Seminary for Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

MR. & Mrs. HILL most respectfully beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and its vicinity, that they have taken charge of the School formerly conducted by the late Capt. J. F LONGLANDS, and will receive children into their School on the usual terms.

Mr. and Mrs. H. will take upon themselves to instruct Young Ladies and Gentlemen in all the various branches of an English Education, and trust that by paying the strictest attention to the Tuition, Morals, and health of the children that committed to their charge, they w[illegible] to themselves the future pa[illegible] port of the public.

Bomba[illegible]

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all persons having claims or demands on WILLIAM ERSKINE Esquire late Master in Equity and Clerk of the small Causes in the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, are requested to prefer the same for examination and settlement to Mr. WILLIAM ASHBURNER MORGAN, Solicitor, at his office in the Fort, between the hours of ten and four of Tuesday next, the 5th of August or on any following Tuesday between the same hours.

The Claims will be registered as given into Mr. MORGAN, and will be settled with as little delay as practicable as they stand on the said Register.

Bombay, 29th July 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ઇસ્કોથી આ નીચેજે

મીરાતર એરસ્કીન શાહેબ. જે શ્રી. ખુંભ જનો નામદાર રીયારડર કોરટ મધે જકુજદી શાકડનો આશાતર ઇતો તથા નાંધલા કજી આની કોરટનો મેતા ઇતો તે શાહેબ ઉપર એ આકદા ભાબત શરવે લેકિને અરજ કે ચેજે જેકોજને એ શાહેબ ઉપર દાવો અગર જેકુસ ઇએતો તે ધણીએ મીશતર વીલીઅ આશાભરનર ારગીન શાહેબ કોર ટને વકીલ છે તેની હાજીશનો શ્રી કોત માવતા મંગાલવારે તારીખ ૫ મી આગશટ ને દીને અથવા દર મંગાલવારે કલાક ૧૦ થી તે કલાક ૪ કુદી એ દાવા ચો તપારવા શાકુ તથા માંડવાલવા શાકુ લાવીને દેખાડે એ દાવા ખો મીશતર ારગીન શાહેબ નોકશે અને નેદેખા પકે તાકીદથી જેમ બની આવશે તેમ માંડવાલશે અને નોધે આ પરમાણે એક પકી એક ચુકવશે *

તારીખ ૨૯ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૩

શ્રી

ક્યાણીચ ચેઘચ ચેતોં

चेजीचे मेस्तर चछनाचछेच श्रीजेघई प्रमघर र्ग्रर्डर् भंड घचे घ्रेडताम्चें ईतचेंज छईड चा मस्तर् चणी धामव्या मक्ष चे घ्रेडताम्च मन्नर्म घेता त्या ठा ठेघघर या घ्रमघच छर्प घ्रेघ्रेछ छर्प प्रतीतोंचे क्याछन्याचा या ठा ठेघघच राज चछघ चेगे चछव्या ७ मेस्तरणीईघन छघघरघर स्वर्ग ग घ्रेडताचा पन्नीछ याचेघ्रमीजं त घेवघघ्यें मंगरघजी तागीचे ५ चगष्ट प जीछरे घचमंगरघजी पचें १० पाछीन परें ४ चछेंत ठेघपे त पागपचाप्रगीतां प मडुन चघ्नपचा प्रगीतां चणुन राकेजपचे

चेघपे मेस्तर् मर्ग माठेघ ठेक ग ठेपीछ चणी उणीव्याचंतर् त्एगी त क्याप्रमणे ठेईछ त्याप्रमणे मडु ग पछतीछ चणी उणीव्याप्रमणे ठे घ्रमगें ठेघ मडुन पछतीछ तागीचे २७ जीछई ७ग १८२३

FOUND

IN Apollo Street, a small DIAMOND PIN. The owner will hear of it on application at this office.

Courier Office, August 2d 1823.

FOR SALE

AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

BLANK Forms of Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds [illegible]ds, Do. on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, Do. on Block Bills of

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J. B. EGAN

HAVING bargained with COONVERBOY, Widow of HURJEE JEWANJEE, for an Oart on the Sea Side at Chowputtee, near the Summer house, and behind the Chokey, any person having claims thereon is required to make them within four days.

Bombay, 2d August 1823.

જાંન બેકવેલ ગ્ર[illegible] એ ધણીએ મરનાર કીરજ જવંણજની ધણીઆંણી નાંને કુવર બાઇ ડાઢે વાડી એક વેચ તી નેવ નુ શાટુ કીધુછે એ વાડી ચોપાટી ઉપર દરીઆ કીનારા આગલછે એ ની પારે રામર ફાકુશછે તથા એ વાડી ચે કીની પછવ ઠેછે એ ઉપર ફરએક લે નો દવો કીએતો તેનાંઆ એ આજથી દીન ૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને જાકેર કરે તારીખ ૨ જીઅ ગશટ ૧૮૨૩ *

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT PALLONJEE DADABHOY of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, having purchased of GUNNESS RAMJEE, Turner, the Brother, Heir and representative of the late KESSOW RAMJEE deceased, a Messuage, Tenement or dwelling house situate within the Town walls of Bombay on the street called Mahomed Suffies street No, 394 at or near a place called Gunbow; any person or persons having any claim or demand or being otherwise interested therein, he or they are hereby requested to make known the same to PALLONJEE DADABHOY within fourteen days from the date hereof or else they will be precluded,—Dated this 1st day of August 1823.

જાકેર ખબર

ખબર ઇસ્કોથી આ નીચેજે

શ્રી ખુંભ જનો હેવાશી પારશી પાલનજી દલાજ એ ધણીએ મરનાર કેરાવ નાનજી ને લગ તથા વારશદાર નાંને ાણેશ રાંન [illegible] તાર પારેથી કોટ હેવ નુ ધેકેર એ વેચાતુ ધુછે એ ધેકેર શ્રી કોરટ મ અકર દશરીનં મેલેસા છે અને ધન વ નાં કુવા ગ્ર લકે એને નંબર ૩૮૪ નુછે એ ઉપર ફરએક સોક અગાર કોકોને દ વો અગાર નેકે અગાર રરએક રીતને કે જો લાગ પોચતે હોચતો તે ધ તિઆગ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મદતમાં આવીને પાંનસ દલાજને જાકેર કરે તેમાર પછી એ દવો કબુલ કરશે નહી *

તારીખ ૧ લી આગશટ ૧૮૨૩

ESTATE OF

JOHN YEATES,

DECEASED.

THE Creditors of the late MR. JOHN YEATES, whose debts appear on the books of the deceased, or who have otherwise made out a legal claim, may receive a dividend of fifty per cent (eight annas per rupee) on the amount of the principal sum due to each of them respectively at the time of the decease of MR. YEATES, by applying at my office

R. WOODHOUSE,

Executor.

BOMBAY,

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,

1st August 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATIONS have been made this day to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration to the several Estates and effects of Lieutenant FORBES ROBINSON, H. M. 20th Foot,

AND

Cornet HENRY CONYNGHAM, Bombay 1st Native Cavalry, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE as Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of said Court and his successors.

Bombay 28th July 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration in the Goods of JOSEPH LOURIE late a Lieutenant in the Military service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esquire Registrar of the said Court, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 31st day of July 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration with the last will and Testament annexed of THOMAS LLEWELLIN commonly called THOMAS JONES a Sub-conductor of the service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esquire Registrar of the said Court; all persons concerned herein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 31st day of July 1823.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last will and Testament of ANDREW WILLIAMBURN late a Lieutenant in the Military service of the Honourable East India Company on their Bombay Estblishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to GEORGE ARDEN Esquire, a Captain in the same service, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 31st day of July 1823.

FOR THE BOMBAY COURIER.

THE DISCONSOLATE FATHER.

Hence idle hope! false world adieu!
My every joy in life is gone;
Ah! what have I with hope to do?
It died with thee my darling Son.

Though sorrow "marked me for her own
And I had felt her bitter smart,
And stern affliction's coldest frown
Had chilled the pulses of my heart.

Of every other bliss bereft,
My fancy fondly turned to thee,
For thou, my sweetest child wert left,
And thou wert all the world to me!

Thou wert to me a morning light,
Thou wert to me a noontide beam,
And in the slumber of the night,
I clasped thee in affection's dream.

And when I viewed thy tender mind,
Taste's fairest forms with joy receive,
And every impulse, bland and kind,
That hope could wish, or precept give.

When in the mirror of thine eye,
Each imaged virtue seemed to glow,
Pure as the tints of morning sky,
Reflected in the lake below,

I fondly hoped thy gentle love,
Would cheer the evening of my day,
Thy filial smile a beam would prove,
To guide me on my lonely way.

Hence idle hope: false world adieu!
My every joy in life is gone,
Ah! what have I with hope to do?
'Tis buried with my darling son!

So the light ray, that shoots on high,
Through watry clouds, its radiant form,
(Vain promise of a brighter sky)
Is but the harbinger of storm.

Thou shouldst have caught my parting breath,
And shed for me the starting tear;
But I have closed thine eyes in death,
And mournful wept upon thy bier.

And art thou ever, ever fled?
And will the pitying powers above,
Grant no communion with the dead,
No converse with the souls we love?

O could I mount the realms of bliss,
My spirit, rapt in love divine,
Would greet thee, with a sainted kiss,
And blend in ecstacy with thine!

But ah, on earth, hills, groves and plains,
To me seem wrapt in hateful gloom!
One only spot beloved remains,
The spot that bears my Henry's tomb.

Z.

To

THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER,

SIR,

Favor me by inserting the following sporting feat, performed here a short time since and oblige

Yours obediently,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Having read a few months back, that a Horse, the property of Colonel Cotton, performed 18 miles within the hour at Poonah, carrying 19 stone, I am induced to give publicity, (through the medium of your paper) to a similar feat done by a horse at this station, over very heavy ground, with upwards of 13 stone, without any previous training.

A little Bay Arab horse 13 hands, 3 inches, *apparently* of inferior pretensions, was backed by his owner, to go 18 miles in an hour and a quarter, owner on, for a trifling wager, and the generous little animal performed his task under the difficulties above stated, in one hour and seven minutes to appearance but little distressed. This no doubt is an exertion, for strength and bottom, seldom surpassed.

Dapoolee, 19th July 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26th July 1823,

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following as the fixed proportion of Doolies to be kept in Store for eventual service at the different Military stations under this Government viz.

At the Presidency and for the Northern Concan	300
For the Poonah Division	250
Surat Division	150
Baroda Subsidiary, and for supplying Corps in the Mykee Kaunta, Kattywar and Bhooj	150
Southern Concan	80
	930

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

…n order to equalize the staff Pay of Serjeants … of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's service, the Staff Pay of the latter is enhanced from 12¾, to 14 Rupees per month.

The Staff Pay of Quarter Master Serjeants … and all other Non-Commissioned Staff … now 12¾ Rupees, is encreased to 14 Rupees per month.

…e reduced Staff pay to Quarter Masters of His Majesty's Regiments, and the … Pay and allowances of certain Non … staff fixed at Rupees 40-33 are aid 14 Rupees per month.

…llowance of Oil money to Non Commissioned staff is abolished, and the General order … 1800 is hereby cancelled.

…foregoing Regulation to have effect from … the present month.

…ombay Castle, 26th July 1823.

…n'ble the Governor in Council is pleased … an order issued by the Officer Commanding … talion 11th Regiment N. I. dated 11th … appointing Ensign A. Burns to perform … of Quarter Master and Interpreter to … lion.

…n'ble the Governor in Council also con… rder by the Officer in Command of the … Subsidiary Force dated 21st ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Bartlett of the 1st Battalion … ment N. I. to act as Adjutant to the … chment under Captain Garraway from the … no.

… Bombay Castle 26th July, 1823.

…fling difference existing at present between … t pay of Medical and certain other officers … ng to the Regiment of Native Cavalry and … le of Horse Artillery, the Hon'ble the Go… in Council is pleased to order that, from … proximo, the rates of nett pay, fixed for … fferent ranks of officers of Native Cavalry … General Orders of the 20th November 1817. … dered equally applicable to the Medical and … er Commissioned officers attached to the … Artillery.

… Bombay Castle, 31st July 1823.

…he Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased … extend the provisions of the Camp Equipage Regulations for Officers attached to the Native Troops, to those of effective European Corps, in His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's service, under the following modifications, to have effect from the 1st May last.

2. Officers, and Cadets shall be entitled to draw Garrison, or Field Tent allowance, agreeably to the rates established by General Orders of the 14th December 1804 viz.

	Garrison per month	Field per month
Field Officers	Rupees 150	216⅔
Captains	80	133⅓
Subalterns	52	66⅔

when not occupying Barracks, or public quarters.

3. Officers occupying Barracks or public Quarters, shall receive Tent allowance subject however to a deduction of the Established House Rent, for such period as they may so occupy Barracks or public quarters, the residue of the Tent allowance, being available for keeping up Tents efficient for service.

4. All Subalterns, Assistant Surgeons, Veterinary Surgeons under 10 years Service, and Regimental Quarter Masters, belonging to His Majesty's Regiments on their first arrival in India, and Cadets for the Hon'ble Company's Artillery and Engineers, as well as those posted to the European Infantry, shall be entitled to be supplied each with a Tent from the public Stores, on a certificate countersigned by the Quarter Mr. General, specifying that the party applying for a Tent, has not received one since his arrival in India, but the Tents shall not be issuable till they quit the Presidency, and then only in the event of their removal within two years from the date of their first arrival in the Country.

5. Should any officer or cadet, as above described, die, or return to Europe, without having quitted the Presidency since his arrival at Bombay, his claim to a tent shall be forfeited, under the consideration, that he will have drawn tent allowance without having been put to any expense on account of his Tent Equipage.

6. Should any such Officer or Cadet attain a higher rank than Assistant Surgeon or Subaltern, prior to his quitting the Presidency, his claim to a Tent shall be forfeited, in consideration to the advantage he has derived by promotion.

7. Officers of H. Majesty's Regiments above the rank of Subaltern or Assistant Surgeon, whether they arrive for the first time in India with their Regiments to fill vacancies, or on any other account, shall not be entitled to receive Tents from the public stores, but they shall be considered on the same footing as officers of corresponding ranks in the Hon'ble Company's service arriving from Europe.

8. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is further pleased to make the following modification of the Camp Equipage Regulations which are to be applicable to Officers of all effective Corps, European and Native.

9. Muster reports of Camp Equipage and carriage are abolished, but in order that Government may have security that Tents of the regulated dimensions, and quality are kept constantly efficient for service, commanding Officers countersigning abstracts, are required to give monthly certificates in the following form.

("I do hereby certify that the Officers of the Regiment, Battalion, Troop, Company. &c. &c present under my Command, are provided with Serviceable Tents, of the regulated quality and dimension, except" (here mention the names of Officers who may not have Tents and the cause why they are not in possession of them.)

10th. Paymasters shall withhold Tent allowance from Officers who are certified not to have Tents, unless some cause authorised by the present Regulation, be shown for their non possession.

11th. Officers, whether of His Majesty's or the Hon'ble Company's Service, arriving from Europe (not being entitled to Tents from the public Stores,) shall be allowed Six months to furnish themselves with serviceable Tents; if at the expiration of that period, they have neglected to provide them, the tent allowance shall be withheld, as provided in the 12th article.

…. The Monthly certificate required by the 9th article from Commanding Officers, will be dispensed with from those of European corps, for a period of Six months, from the 1st proximo, in view to enable Officers to provide themselves with Tents in conformity with the 11th Article.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Gov.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to decline inserting the letter of "MILES" for the reason that made us refuse the well written letters of "a Bombay Subaltern". We are really sorry that so much valuable matter should be thrown away, and are convinced that if sent through the regular channel to the head of the department, they would meet with that attention which the well meant suggestions of the writers appear to deserve.

We wish that ONE out of the hundred attributes of the "Subscriber's" hero had been bestowed upon us, so that we might be able to see the wit of his paper which we confess we do not, in its present form.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 1823.

Since the re-publication of the Madras news in our Extra of Tuesday last, we have been waiting with the utmost anxiety to learn something more from our Co-temporaries at that Presidency respecting the declaration of hostilities between France and Spain, but up to the hour of our paper being sent to the press we have been able to collect nothing further on the subject. The Madras Government Gazette Extraordinary which was received two days ago, contains nothing more than an account of the honors paid to the new Governor General on his landing, which will be found in another column.

We learn that a robbery and murder of the most aggravated nature had been committed on Tuesday last week, near Bear Hill in Salsette. The story is thus told. Two men had been employed by a Shroff in Bombay to carry a quantity of Money and Jewels to Poonah; while on their journey they were attacked at the above-mentioned place about six o'clock in the evening, robbed of the whole of the property to the extent of between 4 and 5000 Rupees, and their bodies cut in a shocking manner; one of them is stated to have been alive when found, but the head of the other was absolutely severed from the body.

The murderers made their escape, but we are happy to learn that, through the activity of the police, several people have been apprehended upon strong grounds of suspicion, & we sincerely hope that the perpetrators of so desperate an outrage will not escape the hands of justice.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Literary Society of Bombay was held at their rooms on Wednesday last, which was attended by the following Gentlemen.

PRESIDENT,

THE HONORABLE M. ELPHINSTONE,

VICE-PRESIDENT,

THE VENERABLE THE ARCHDEACON,

Mr. Wedderburn,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Henderson,	Lieut. Col. Hunter Blair,
Mr. Farish,	Mr. Kemball,
Mr. Norris,	Mr. McLeod,
Captain Bruce,	Dr. Sproule.
Mr. B. Noton,	Mr. Fawcett,
Mr. Malcolm,	Lieut. Colonel Shuldham,
Mr. Elliot,	Mr. Hadow.
Lieut. Waddington,	Lieut. Robinson,
Mr. Oeil y,	Mr. Prinsep,
Mr. J. R. Steuart,	Dr. Brydon,
Mr. Ruthe,	Mr. G. Noton,
Mr. Bruce,	

SECRETARY.

MAJOR KENNEDY.

After the usual business of the Meeting had been gone through, the Honorable the President adverted to the very important benefits which the Society had derived from the well known qualifications and abilities of Mr. Erskine, one of the Vice Presidents lately returned to England, and from his unwearied attention to promote it's prosperity; and proposed that the following letter of thanks should in consequence be addressed to Mr. Erskine. The Motion having been seconded by the Venerable the Archdeacon, in a short but impressive speech, it was unanimously Resolved that the proposed letter shall be transmitted by the Secretary to Mr. Erskine.

To

W. ERSKINE Esq.

Vice President of the Bombay Literary Society.

SIR,

Your unexpected return to your Native Country has prevented the Literary Society of Bombay from expressing to you, previous to your departure, the high sense that it entertains of the important benefits which you have conferred on it. One of the original Members by whom it was instituted in 1804 you became the Secretary, and it is to your unremitting and judicious exertions in that situation to which the formation and prosperity of the Society must be principally ascribed. The kindness, also, with which you have assisted in preparing it's Transactions for the Press, and in contributing to them papers so distinguished by their learning, research, & elegance of style, you have given to that work an interest and a value which it would not otherwise have possessed. But not in these respects alone has your influence proved beneficial to Literature. For your intimate acquaintance with classical, modern, and oriental literature, your sound judgment, and your correct and cultivated taste have enabled you to afford to others that information which is so often requisite in this country, and to point out to them the studies and pursuits to which their attention might be most advantageously directed. The readiness, at the same time, and indulgence with which such assistance has always been given can only be equalled by the unassuming manner and the urbanity with which opinions the most instructive were invariably communicated.

That the loss of a person distinguished by such eminent qualifications and abilities can ever be replaced is scarcely to be expected But the regret which the Society experiences on this occasion is diminished by the hope that the interests of Literature will be materially promoted by your now being relieved from the interruptions of official business That, then, your constitution may be re-invigorated by your return to your Native country, and that you may enjoy undisturbed happiness for many years in the bosom of your family and in the solace of literary pursuits are the sincere wishes of a Society, by whom you will ever be remembered with sentiments of the truest respect and esteem.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
VANS KENNEDY,
Sec. Bombay Literary Society,

BOMBAY,
LITERARY SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
July 30th 1823.

It was further unanimously Resolved, on the Motion of the Venerable the Archdeacon seconded by Mr. J. R. Steuart, that Mr. Erskine shall be requested to sit for his picture on his arrival in England at the expence of the Society, for the purpose of it's being placed in the Rooms of the Society.

ARRIVAL.—Ensign R. Stark, 1st | 1st Regiment
DEPARTURE.—Lieutenant G. Smith 2d Bat. 5th Regt.

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—None.
DEPARTURES.—None.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 13th Ship Scotia, Captain Alexander Agnew, from Calcutta 10th June.
18th H. M. Ship Jupiter, Captain G. J. Westphall.
DEPARTURES.—July 12th Ship Volunteer, Capt. Thomas Watermas, for Calcutta.
13th Ship Marquis of Hastings, Captain James Barclay, for St. Helena and London.
Do. Brig Anna Laura, Captain Charles Tacket, for Calcutta.
15th Ship Ernest, Captain J. Mackey, for Calcutta.
16th Schooner L'Adele, Captain E. Rivierrey for Pondicherry and Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—July 5th, Ship Ann, R. H. Gibson, Commander, from Madras 18th June and Eskapelly 25th ditto.
7, Ship Mellish, G. W. Cole, from London 12th March and Downs the 14th ditto.
9, Ship Portsea, E. Worthington from Rangoon 22d June.
DEPARTURES.—6, Ship Carron, Thomas MacCarthy, to Bombay.
9, Brig Philip Dundas, J. L. Scarvell, for the Isle of France.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At St. Thomas's Church, on the 22d July, by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, Geo. Smyton Esq. Surgeon of Artillery to Miss Carr.
BIRTHS.—At Nagpoor on the 22d of July, the Lady of Lieut. George Frankland of the Survey Department, of a Daughter.
On the 27th July, the Lady of Lieut. W. H. Waterfield, 1st Bat. 7th Regt. B. N. I. of a daughter.
On Friday the 1st Instant, the Lady of David Shaw Esq. M. D. of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—On the 24 July, at Sattarah, Lieut. Birds of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment B. N. I.

We discharge a mournful duty in announcing the lamented death, on Tuesday last the 29th of July, of EMMA the wife of WILLIAM NEWNHAM, ESQR. THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

In the enjoyment, but a few days since, of health and of every degree of comfort;—in the prospect of happiness during their residence in India in a situation of honorable respectability, and of a long continuance of it in their Native Country; these hopes of earthly felicity have, in a moment, been wrested from him who alone commands our commiseration on this occasion, and whose domestic comfort and happiness arose out of the unpretending, though endearing, virtues of her whose loss we deplore. A candour and frankness of deportment, a suavity of address, and a vivacity of disposition, were so blended with the kindly affections of the heart, that those who were admitted to her acquaintance, at once felt and acknowledged the benign and animating influence of her society; that this estimate of her claims on our regret is not a partial tribute to her amiable worth, was amply testified by that decisive proof of respect and esteem for her character which was afforded by a respectable and numerous train of sorrowing friends and acquaintances, who assisted at the solemn and affecting ceremony of her interment in ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH—Her body is deposited in the dust; but her soul we trust through the mercies of her Redeemer is ascended unto God who gave it.

She died in her 24th year.

On the 28th July, Brevet Major C. G. Butter, of the Invalid Battalion.

On the 30th July, Miss Jessy Elder, aged 3 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At St. George's Church, Penang, on the 14th May, by the Revd. R. S. Hutchings, Captain Frederick Dangerfield, of the Bombay Military Establishment and Honorary A. D. C. to the Governor General, to Miss Mary Dioni Bannerman, 3d Daughter of the late Governor Bannerman.
On the 12th July at St. George's Church, by the Revd. T. Lewis M A., J. Cox, Esq. to Catherine Grace, eldest Daughter of Major Wangh.
On the 18th July at St. George's Church, by the Revd. the Archdeacon, George Sandys, Esq of the 6th Light Cavalry, to Miss Short.
BIRTHS.—At Fort St. George, on the 13th July the Lady of Lieut. Sutherland, 41st Regt. of a Son.
At St. Thome, on Thursday morning, the 10th July, Mrs G. E. Askin, of a Daughter.
At Palamcottah, on the 11th June, Mrs, Rhenius, of a Son.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Bangalore, by the Revd. William Melking, on Tuesday the 10th June, Francis Whitworth Russell, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, to Jane Anne, second Daughter of the late James Brodie, Esquire, of the Madras Civil Service.
On the 21 July, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. J. Parson, Mr. John Green, Musician of Calcutta, to Agnes Bristow.
BIRTHS.—At Jubbulpore on the 19th June, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel J. N. Smith, of a son.
At Dinapore, on the 21st June, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel M. Boyd, of a daughter.
On the 27th June, at his residence in Garstin's Place, the Lady of Benjamin Fergusson, Esq. of a Son.
At Fort William, on the 28th June, the lady of W. Graham, Esq. M. D. of a son.
On Monday, the 30th June, the widow of the late Captain W. G. Stephen, of the Engineers, of a daughter.
On Tuesday, the lady of Longueville Clark Esq. Barrister at Law, of a son, who died a short time after the birth.
DEATH.—On the morning of the 31st May, at Seringapatam, Captain J. Moorhous, 1st Battalion of Artillery, Public Agent for Ordnance Carriages.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.
FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee. } nominal
at 90 days' sight, 1s. 8½d. per do. } nominal
at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9 per do. } nominal
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupees 100 Madras Rupees.
Company' Paper—Remittable 35 per cent. pm.
Unremittable nominal 15.

His Majesty's Ship *Jupiter*, Captain Westphall, anchored in the Roads early this morning having on board *The Right Honorable* LORD AMHERST, appointed by *The Honorable* THE COURT OF DIRECTORS *Governor General of India*, LADY AMHERST and family.

On *His Lordship* leaving the *Jupiter*, her yards were manned; and Salutes of 19 guns were fired from that Ship and the other Ships in the Roads.

His Lordship landed at the Sea Gate of Fort St. George, at Noon, under a Salute of 19 Guns from the Ramparts, and was received by *The Honorable* THE GOVERNOR, *His Excellency* THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, and the other Members of Council, with the principal Civil and Military Authorities, and others resident at the Presidency.

The Troops in Garrison were drawn out, and formed a Street from the landing place to the Walajah Gate, through which *His Lordship* passed with the usual military honors. The Carriage of *The Honorable* THE GOVERNOR was waiting at the foot of the Glacis, and *Lord* AMHERST proceeded with *Sir* THOMAS MUNRO, escorted by a large detachment of the Body Guard, to the *Umeer Bagh*, which, with the permission of *His Highness* THE NUWAB, had been prepared for *His Lordship's* accommodation.

LADY AMHERST and Family landed at the same time with *His Lordship*, and proceeded direct to the *Umeer Bagh* in one of the Governor's Carriages.

The *Jupiter* having left England about the same time with some of the former arrivals, has brought no news; they spoke the Ship *Madras*.

[*Gov. Gaz. July* 18,

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	3 0 per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange	2 8 ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date,	4 0 ——
Ditto 2 months certain	3 8 ——

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY	CALCUTTA	SELL.
1 11a 1 11½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Rs.	2 a 2 2 4
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 92		
Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.		
BANK SHARES	Premium 70 to 74 per Cent.—nominal.	

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CALCUTTA, JULY 12th 1823.

BUY.		RATES OF PREMIUM.	SELL.
32	4	Remittable Loan	32 4
12	8	5 Per Ct. Loan	12 8

The only arrival noticed yesterday was that of the PORTSEA, Worthington, from Rangoon, the 22d of June. The MELLISH arrived off town on Tuesday.

The TIMANDRA, Capt. G. Wray, and the WESTMORELAND, W. R. Carter, are expected to sail in a few days, the former for London, and the latter for Liverpool. The H. C. Ship ROYAL GEORGE, remained at Saugor, outward bound.

Dr. Heber—The Right Reverend Dr. Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, has appointed W. H. Abbott, Esq. to be his Lordship's Secretary. His Lordship does not come out in the *Marquess of [illegible]lington*, as formerly stated, but in the *The[illegible]* and sails the middle of June.

Steam Vessel.—We have much pleasure in stating, for the information of the Indian Public, that a Steam Vessel Company in London, is about to be established to open a passage between India, and England, via the Red Sea. There are to be three Vessels on each side. The time going and returning is considered likely to occupy 120 days. This increase, on what we have calculated, arises from the European Vessels plying between England and Alexandria. However, this point gained, the Vessel at present established at Trieste would gladly secure a freight of Passengers, who would prefer a Journey thro' Italy or France to a Steam passage to England. We rejoice beyound measure at the probability of our wishes being fulfilled; not doubting but that the passage from Alexandria to some of the ports on the Continent will become the regular route.

[*Ben. Hur. July* 10, 1823

Increase of the Bengal Army.—We have heard, and, although we cannot actually pledge ourselves for the truth of the report, we believe it to be certain, that four new Regiments of Native Infantry are about to be instantly raised. Presuming on the truth of this report we venture to congratulate the Bengal Army, on the promotion which must take place on the consummation of this, to them, most desirable event.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAM VESSEL.

This beautiful litle vessel, built in the yard of Messrs. Kydds and Co. was launched at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon in the presence of a numerous crowd of spectators, amongst whom we noticed no inconsiderable portion of the rank and fashion of Calcutta. The mere launching of so small a vessel of another description would of course be a matter of no importance. Yet we cannot but regard the launching of the first steam boat ever seen in India as an event worthy to be recorded in our pages. That it is generally considered in this light, the magnitude of the assembled crowd bore ample testimony. In the elegance of her model and the high finish of the workmanship, we understand this little vessel has been seldom equalled—never surpassed. She went off the stocks into her destined element in high style amidst the cheers of the multitude, and was named the DIANA. We were informed that a dinner party was to be given in the evening, to celebrate this event, so novel in the annals of our Indian history. The following are the demensions of the vessel.

Length between the perpendiculars.....	99 4
Extreme Breadth,.....	16 8
Depth in Hold.....	8 8
Burden in Tons,.....	125 0

Power—Two Sixteen Horse.

[*Cal. Jour. July*, 14*th.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Some days ago, a Brahmin, at Balee, having got up in the morning, was smoking tobacco, when he had such a violent headach, that he precipitately fell on the ground, upon which his family hastening to him took him to a bed and laid him upon it, a moment after he let out some slaver from his mouth and died. Hence it follows, that it is only the deity to whom men's fate is known.

DEATH BY AN ALLIGATOR.—A few days past, a Brahmin, at Hulee Shuher, under little water in the river, was washing clean his Yugno pubeet (the string tied across the breast of the Brahmins) when a large Alligator laying hold of his legs, carried him down to the deep.—*Sumbad Cowmoody.*

Affairs of Oudh.—By the Jam-i Jehan Nooma of the 9th of July 1823, it appears that the Nawab Moatumud-oond-Dowlah was much troubled in mind, as scarcely any collection of the Revenues had been received; the Disbursements were large, and the cries of the Servants who had received *no pay for the last* 15 *or* 16 *Months* were very distressing!!

One day Raja Goolzaree Mull wrote to him, saying that arrears to the amount of Four Lakhs of Rupees were due from the Elaka of Byswargeh, and a similar sum from Puchimrath; from whence was he to procure money to meet the demands made on the treasury?

Urzees from the zumins regarding the disturbances in their respective Elakas were also received, and on perusing the accounts of the Receipts, which contained a Total of only 32 Lakhs of Rupees, the Nowab was heard to say that in one Crore and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees, the *jumma* of a whole year, what had been collected had gone to the paying of the Sepoys stationed out; that the *country* was *ruined* and the year at a close; that if half the amount be collected in the present year, it would be a great thing. Rae Dowlut Rae represented that, by the blessings of God, he would be able satisfactorily to settle the affairs at Fyzabad, if his Son were permitted to go to that quarter.

News arrived on the 11th Shuwalal, that His Majesty had ordered Maharaja Mewahram the Dewan, and Captain Futteh Ulee, to attend him at the Mehul Serai: and Raja Goolzaree Mull has been reprimanded and desired to give an account to Capt. Futteh Ulee of the amount in the Treasury and deliver up the accounts to him also. The Nawab Moatumud-ood-Dowlah immediately on hearing the above set off *full speed* to the Palace. His Majesty was highly displeased at such presumption on his part.—*Cal. Jour.*

The Report of yesterday announces the arrival of the Brig BRIDGET, James Leslie, from Liverpool 13th March, and the Ship FAZEL KURRIM, D. Ketchener, from Rangoon 24th June.

PASSENGERS PER BRIDGET—Ensign Edmond Gilbert, H. M.'s 44th Foot, Mrs. Eliza Gilbert and Miss E. R. Gilbert.

[*Ben. Hur. July*, 14*th.*

By a letter from Allahabad, dated the 26th June, we learn that the rains had commenced there with mild and soft showers.

The heat at Cawnpore was felt to be very oppressive, and we regret to understand that the European Troops stationed there had suffered very much from sickness. A communication dated the 20th ultimo, states that the Lancers were losing their best men, almost daily, from the heat of the weather, and that they had sometimes upwards of six men in the dead house at once. H. M. 59th had also lost some of the strongest men in the Regiment, who were carried off in a few hours by spasmodic attacks, or fatal cramps. They had nearly 200 men in hospital, and the cool breezes of the rains were anxiously looked for, in the hope of bringing "healing on their wings."

Forgery, of late years, has prevailed to a rather startling extent in Calcutta. The increase of it may rationally be attributed to the encreasing population and opulence of the place, and to their usual attendants, a number of loose hangers-on in the lower walks of society.

From unquestionable authority we learn, that a forging plot has just been frustrated, which if it had ripened on to success, would most likely have been productive of most serious consequences.

A whole nest of villains, who made it their business and study to prey upon their neighbours, has been broken up, and the most of the conspirators have been apprehended through the zeal and activity of Mr. Alsop. That excellent Magistrate planned his measures so well, that he in person surprised the gang, to the number, we believe, of about twenty at work in their den. Mr. A, it seems, had obtained correct information respecting the movements of the forgers; and on Friday morning (if we recollect right) proceeded quietly with a Constable or two, to the rendezvous in an obscure quarter of the town. Having reached the house in which the work of villainy was going on, the Magistrate and his attendants reconnoitred, and, having made some accession to their strength, broke in into the premises at several different points. They caught the gang in their den, and the *artist* on whose skill and adroitness of chirography the rest depended, was found, we believe, with the graver in his hand. He is a country-born, of the name of Fraser, and, we understand, a notoriously bad character. He had fallen, it would seem, into the hands of a set of speculative Sreurs, who resolved to turn his talents to good account. They accordingly furnished him with considerable sums of money and the *materiel* to work with. Among the articles seized by the Magistrate and lodged in the Police Office, are parcels of forged Notes on the Bank of Hindoostan and the Bank of Bengal. Some are complete, & some are, we believe, in different stages of forwardness. They are for different sums—ranging generally between 100 Rupees, and 1000 Rupees. The precious crew even aimed at higher game, and essayed to imitate Government Paper. The better to effect this, they had found means to bring over one of the Compositors of the Government Press to their designs, who, duly instructed, stole a quantity of types from the Government Press. With these and a moveable Press, they had been practising imitations of Government Paper. The specimens lodged in the Police (where the stolen types also lie) are still imperfect; but with the activity and perseverance which appear on the face of these nefarious taansactions altogether, would soon be sufficiently fit for the purposes of profitable deception. We have seen a piece of paper on which the signatures of several gentlemen connected with Government have been imitated in pencil,—some of them extremely well. It is rather remarkable that the *artist* can hardly write his own name, from which it follows that he froges exactly as a Chinese Draughtsman copies a drawing, imitating the thing before him without any knowledge of the principles of the art. Had the gang been permitted by Fate to carry on their proceedings for a very few days longer,—not only the forged Bank Notes, but the forged Government paper, would have been brought into circulation, which could not but prove grievously injurious to many persons engaged in money or transfer transactions. The detection of this conspiracy against property, and the apprehension of the conspirators is most satisfactory and highly creditable to the police Establishment,—more particularly the Magistrate whose name we have already mentioned. A few of the gang have escaped, and suspicious persons have absconded; but we are not without hopes of seeing them yet (and that ere long) in the keeping of justice.

[*Ind. Gaz. 7 July* 1823.

We regret to hear bad accounts of the Bengal crop of Indigo, One Planter writes, "Our plant has suffered much of late by incessant rain, and our prospects are consequently not so favorable as they were a week ago. The river has compelled me to commence with a couple of vats, and the produce, I fear, will hardly repay the expence. From all I can learn, the season is likely to turn out very short of last year's crop with the generality of Planters."—This communication is dated 25th ultimo.

Another writes.—"In upper India, there is a good chance of fine harvest but the chance in Bengal is very middling, the rains are very perilous, and the inundation getting up fast."

[*The India Gaz. July* 10, 1823.

ENGLISH NEWS.

WOOLWICH, APRIL 1.

In the dock where the *Nelson* was launched about eight or nine years ago, the keel of a new line-of-battle ship, to be called the *Thunderer*, has just been laid down. Three frigates are building, and in a considerable state of forwardness: these are the *Hebe* and *Clyde*, of 50 guns each, and the *Tenedos*, of 40 guns. The plan of building frigates of this rate has been adopted since our late conflict with the Americans. They are all to have round sterns, according to the improvement introduced by Sir Robert Seppings. The *Blenheim*, 74, and the *Magicienne*, of 42 guns, are undergoing a thorough repair. The *North Star* sloop is nearly finished, and the *Pylades* sloop has just been laid down. These are all the ships at present in this yard.

APRIL, 3.

At a meeting of the Provost, Vice-Provost, and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, on Tuesday last, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the numerous plans offered for rebuilding the college, it was unanimously determined that the designs presented by Mr. Wilkins, M. A., of the University, and formerly a fellow of Caius College, should be accepted. According to the approved design, the College will present a front of nearly 700 feet to the principal street, which will be very considerably widened. The same architect is now employed in rebuilding Corpus Christi College, on a site nearly opposite to the intended line of buildings of King's College.

MARCH 18.

RIBBONMEN & DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

COPIES OF DISPATCHES FROM THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, TO MR SECRETARY PEEL, WITH THEIR ENCLOSURES, VIZ.:—

No. 1.—Letter from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to the Right Honourable Robert Peel, containing Extracts from a Letter from the Attorney General of Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant; and an authentic Copy* of the Trial of eight Ribbon-men, in Dublin, for administering Unlawful Oaths.—Nov. 26, 1822.

No. 2.—Letter from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to the Right *Hon.* Robert Peel.—Jan. 29, 1823.

No. 1.

Dublin Castle. Nov. 26. 1822.

SIR—I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Majesty's Government, the copy of a letter from the Attorney General, together with an authentic report of the evidence taken on the late trials in Dublin of several persons for the crimes of administering and of taking unlawful oaths.

I request your particular attention to that part of the letter of the Attorney General, which recommends the extension of the provisions of the Act of the 30th of Geo. III to Ireland; and beg leave to express my entire concurrence in that recommendation, and to add my humble request that the early attention of Parliament may be called to this measure, as being intimately connected with the means of checking the progress of the system of illegal associations in Ireland.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

WELLESLEY.

The Right Hon. Robert Peel, &c. &c.

P. S—These communications would have been forwarded sooner, but that considerable time was required for printing authentic copies of the evidence given on the trials.

Nov. 9, 1822.

MY. LORD—Your Excellency will learn from the report of Mr. Greene, who has taken a correct note of the evidence, the particulars of the late trials. I cannot however, postpone my congratulations on the result, which I consider as likely not merely to give an immediate check to the spreading of the conspiracy, but as affording the reasonable expectation of its final suppression at no very distant period.

I fear that in five or six counties, great numbers indeed, of the lower classes have been involved in is some of them from a love of enterprize and ready disposition for mischief; some on a principle of counteraction to exclusive association of an opposite description; but most of them, I should hope, from terror on the one hand and the expectation of impunity on the other. This expectation must now be effectually removed; and the terror of the law will, I trust, soon be substituted in the place of the terror of the conspirators.

I strongly incline to think that the course of proceeding, which with your Excellency's sanction I have adopted, has been the wisest that could, under all the circumstances, have been resorted to.

A prosecution for high treason would have rested on an insecure foundation in law; its success would have been extremely doubtful with reference to the probable effect of the evidence: and to have been defeated in the attempt to establish such a charge, would have been injurious in a high degree. A charge for a traitorous conspiracy, would not have been liable to the same objections in law, but its success would, in my opinion, have been very doubtful; and even if convictions had been obtained, many persons would have doubted their justice, and the punishment would have been nothing beyond that of a misdemeanor; whereas we now have seven convictions, drawing after them the sentences of transportation for life; and one that of transportation for seven years; and besides, every person must be entirely convinced that the crime alleged, was really committed, and that the evidence was in this respect perfectly true. Universal distrust is now spread amongst these people; and by watching the occurrences at these Meetings, and perhaps by a few additional convictions in some of the counties, into

* The printed copy of the Trial is omitted, as being too voluminous.

which the mischief had extended itself, I trust we may, with out being too sanguine, look for a gradual return to quiet, and perhaps to better dispositions. At the same time I cannot but wish, that the provisions of the 39th of the late King were extended to this country, under them we could transport for seven years, those who should be proved to be members of the association without the necessity of establishing the fact of administering or taking the oath; with such an instrument to work with, I should entertain a confident expectation of entirely subduing this offensive and dangerous conspiracy.

Your Excellency will observe with regret that this association has been founded on a principal of religious exclusion. It is, however, a matter of great satisfaction to know, that no person of any rank or consequence, or indeed of any respectable station in life has joined in or countenanced it. The jury were sworn without any reference to religion; and as I have uniformly observed, and in the course of which I have never been disappointed. &c.

(Signed) W. C. PLUNKET.

Right Hon. Robert Peel, &c. &c. &c.

No. II.

Phœnix Park, January 29

Sir.—A considerable time has elapsed since I addressed to you a detailed report of outrages committed in the provinces of Ireland, according to the inquiry which I pursued during the last winter & spring, and transmitting periodical statements on that subject to His Majesty's information.

During the summer and the early part of the year of 18-2, the measures sanctioned by Parliament for the restoration of tranquillity combined with other causes had produced such a degree of quiet, that no disturbance existed for my usual communications; and I entertained a hope, that I might have been able at this time to furnish a very favourable report of the actual state of the country; and that this winter would have passed without any material disturbance of the public tranquility.

Although events have happened in some of the provinces, which have disappointed my expectations, I am happy to inform you, that the general condition of Ireland with respect to internal tranquillity, is considerably ameliorated.

In the county of Limerick, the principal seat of the late disturbances, my expectations have not been disappointed. The reports from the Magistrates of that county present no aggravated cases of crime, but many indications of the decline of that system of illegal secret combination, which originally led to open violence. Information is now more readily afforded; criminals are more easily detected; and the witnesses against them no longer entertain that extreme apprehension of danger, which, during the early part of the year 1822, so universally, and so justly prevailed.

Limerick, therefore, has been restored to a state of tranquillity and is now more exempt from crimes than other counties, which have been deemed tranquil. The condition of Limerick, however, cannot justify the removal of any considerable portion of the force of the army or police; nor the suspension of the operation of the Insurrection Act.

In the general conflict of political opinion, which is the prevalent character of Ireland, many persons declare the spirit of the people of Limerick to be unimproved; and attribute the existing tranquility, exclusively to the terror produced by the means employed for enforcing obedience to the law.

But whatever may be the original cause of tranquillity I do not apprehend that the county of Limerick will soon be disturbed again to any great degree. Under the protection of the law, lately enacted, an improved force of police has been established in the county; and the Magistrates have incessantly laboured to improve local administration of justice, and to give additional power to the laws, by a more vigorous and impartial administration of their provinces.

If the protection now afforded be continued for a sufficient period of time to render the success of the plans of the original agitators, hopeless and impracticable, the ordinary laws, under a just and pure administration may be found amply sufficient for the preservation of the public peace in that county.

It is impossible not to contemplate the improved condition of the county of Limerick, with a degree of satisfaction, not confined to the limits of that district, but opening to a prospect of similar and more extensive benefits, through the introduction of similar improvements in other parts of Ireland. Nor can I withhold the testimony of my most cordial approbation of the merits of the nobility, gentry, clergy and magistrates of Limerick, in enabling the Government to lay the foundations of this great and auspicious work, by which the main source of disorder and lawless violence has been rendered an example of tranquility and of due administration of justice. In the advance which has been made towards this salutary reform, the services of Mr. Serjeant Torrens have been most essentially useful; nor is it possible for me to express in terms of too warm commendation, my grateful sense of his judicious, humane and active exertions.

The county of Clare has generally been exempt, until lately, from outrage of a serious or insurrectionary character.

At the end of November, however, a disposition to disturbance began to appear in Clare, by notices on the subject of tithes, by punishing persons engaged in the collection of them; and by a violent attack on (Mr. M'Culloch) a clergyman, whose life was seriously endangered by the injuries which he suffered.

To such an extent had crime prevailed in the barony of Tulla, that the Magistrates had anticipated the necessity of requiring the application of the provisions of the Insurrection Act.

Serious outrage, however, has been principally confined to the proclaimed districts of the county of Cork, and of Tipperary.

At the close of the harvest a general disposition was manifested in those districts, to invade the property of the clergy, and of others deriving an income from tithe.

The system of notices (not applied as formerly, to rents and tithes) was confined to tithes; and these notices were followed by acts of outrage, differing from those in the last year, both in character and object.

Tithe property whether in the hands of laymen or ecclesiastics, was the object of attack; and the means usually employed, destruction by fire. During the latter part of September, few nights passed without the destruction, by fire, of some building, haggard or stacks of tithe corn, in the proclaimed baronies in the county of Cork. The same system has continued in those baronies with some abatement, to the present time.

It is a curious circumstance, however, in the character of these transactions, that, in several instances, the grain had been artfully separated from the straw, and had been sold, by the proprietor of the stacks, for its full value; and that the same proprietor had destroyed the stacks of straw by fire, with a view of recovering from the barony the full value of the corn already sold. These cases were not unfrequent.

The incendiary was of course undiscoverable. The fact of such numerous and secret conflagrations was alleged to be an indisputable proof of general combination, until the vigilance of the military and police actually detected a considerable number of the stacks of straw, cleared of the grain, and prepared for the fire, and thus discovered the whole mystery of this double fraud.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their [illegible]ions, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers at out-st[illegible]tra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

PPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1823.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

activity of the troops and of the police, the
of conflagrations has been gradually reduced;
nstances, however, of that outrage occurred du-
last week, in one barony.

e hese lawless outrages have been directed aga-
be property, the former system of robbing houses
ns, has not been altogether abandoned. Attempts
roy persons obnoxious to the insurgents, on ac-
f information given, or of a r fusal to obey their
als, have been renewed; but these roobberies
t been frequent, and have appeared rather sub-
to the attainment of objects, connected with
truction of the p operty of the church.

e course of November, the system extended it-
he barony adjoining those originally proclaim-
such an extent, as to requi e the application of
visions of he Peace Preservation Bill.

nces also have occurred of similar outrages agai-
e property, in parts of the count of Cork, more
from the baronies in which the spirit of violence
lly appeared. There is reason to believe, that
of these cases, the outrages have been perpe-
by persons detached for the special purposes,
n the disturbed baronies; and even in the parts of
country where the outrages have most prevailed,
have seldom been conducted by persons of the im-
iate neighbourhood, with the exception of the cases
aud already described.

Tippe ary a similar system commenced, though in
tigated degree. During the latter part of Septem-
and the month of October, some d struction of pro-
y by fire occurred; notices were posted, and some
e made for the purpose of procuring arms
ss of disturbance appeared so rapid to some
to induce the magistrates assembled at a spe-
to request an extension of the Insurrection
rony to which it had not been previously

quest having been received on eve of the pro-
for carrying into effect, in that county, the
m of police, it was thought advisable to with-
pplication of the Insurrection Act, until the
he new system of police h d been ascertained
riment.

crimes have since been committed in the county
ary: but not generally of the former insurrec-
character

istricts of the King' and Queen's counties, bor-
Tipperary, have been affected by similar disor-
erty has been destroyed by fire and in some
eat apprehensions have existed of the distur-
ranquility." The establishment of an effective
er the Act of the last Session, in both these
ill probably r duce the spirit of outrage within
m ts: and it may be hoped, will ultimately
it.

unty of Roscommon, notices of an inflamma-
reatening character, during the winter, have
ally circulated.

have at intervals been committed, of an
nature, some partaking of the character of
revailing in certain districts of the county
d others more connected with the general
s of the last year; but, in consequence of
s of the police, the outrages in Roscommo
t ined any alarming height.

urbance has also occurred in the c unties
and Westmeath; it has been met in b th
y an extension of the Peace P servation
tional baronies.

ince of Ulster maintains its tranquillity
quarters information has been received,
sed activity in the swearing of ribbon men
e instances, meetings have been held, which
ted in serious affrays; but, with the excep
riotous proceedings, the peace of the pro-
en generally preserved by the exertions
and Magistrates This general view of
Ireland cert inly ex hibits a scene of im-
nquility, compared with the correspon ing
last years.

crimes are recorded in the reports of the
istrates; but they have not been so fre-
generally of so sanguin ry a character
rongly marked by a sys matic resistance
The tenor of the l w appears, in many in-
have superseded the ordinary course of lawless ven-
difficulties of procuring evidence of crimes
even in the presence of many witnesses, still,
hese difficulties are neither so great nor so
in the former periods of time. The ex cution
dividuals, for the murder of a crown witness,
k, has given co fidence to the well-affected;
ated a general impression that the law is
enge and to protect those who assist in its due
tion. On the other hand, in most of the late-
districts, a gene al distrust of each ot er,
used am ngst the authors and agents of vio-
orde , and a general terror exists of the
n ive combinations of insurrection. This
inly arisen from the more vigorous and,
, impartial administration of the l w.
throughout the whole country, a gene-
vails to invade the property of the cler-
ment of tithes; and to resort to every
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ome districts of Cork, and in other
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persons not immediately connected with
e of mischief, but traversing the country
angs of incendiaries; prudence must fo bid
on of those extraordinary powers which Pa -
considered to be necessary for the preservation
peace of Ireland; and which duly exercised,
already contributed to produce whatever improve-
ment has been effected in the general state of the coun-
try.

Among the causes of public amelioration which have commenced to operate in Ireland, the Act of the last Session of Parliament for the improvement of the Police, demands particular notice.

The introduction of the improved system of police, has been accomplished gradually, and with general good will and temper in several counties.

The Magistrates have cheerfully co-operated in giving effect to this great and salutary alteration in the internal government of Ireland.

It would neither be prudent nor just to precipitate the extension of so considerable a change of system; the beneficial progress of which might be frustrated, but could not be accelerated by a premature effort to force its universal application.

In some districts, the practicable benefits of the system itself, have already commenced their operation, it would however be as vain and presumptuous to expect instantaneously, the full advantages of such a change, as it would have been rash to hasten its introduction. The course of time, the steady perseverance of the Government, and the progressive confidence of the gentry and magistracy, may be exp cted to mature and perfect the good fruits of this wise and useful law, wherever it has been applied; until a general sense and view of its happy consequences shall sanction its general extension.

In the mean while, it is highly satisfactory to observe, that the early appearances of this plan bear an aspect so favourable and hopeful.

Similar observations occur with respect to the revision of the commission of the peace. No reasonable mind could expect that so invidious a task could be attempted without occasioning partial discontent; or that a work so difficult and complicated, could at once be accomplished and displayed in complete perfection. The experience of all practical government, the rules of all political wisdom, would naturally suggest, that such a revision would not be perfect in its first effort; and must require frequent and careful reconsideration, before its advantages could be entirely re lized.

Accordingly, complaints have arisen with respect to the most delicate and arduous consider tions in the progress of this necessary reform; attention has been paid o these complaints, wherever it has been deemed consistent with he principles of the intended improvement; and I have no reason to doubt, that the co mission of the peace will be the obje t of constant vigilance and care, until the beneficial views of his Majesty's Government shall be accomplished to the utmost practical exten , in the general improvement of the Magistracy of Ireland.

In some counties the reform is already nearly complete, and gene a ly satisfactory; while throughout Ireland, the mere knowledge of the existence of a plan of revision has produced salutary consequences, by inc easing the diligence, accuracy, and careful conduc of the Magistrates, and by a more effectual and more pure administration of the law

The useful practice of assembling frequently and regularly in petty sessions, has been int oduced into some counties, and the dangerous habit of administering justice, by separate Magistrates, at their respective residences, is gradually subsiding.

I have given every encouragement to the extension of the system of holding petty sessions; and at one moment, I contemplated the propriety of suggesting a law on the subject. Bu having reason to believe, that the Magistracy is generally disposed to adopt the practice by voluntary regulation: I prefer the experiment of their own uncontrolled good will, until I can ascertain by tract of time, whether the addition of legal rule may be necessary to stimulate their exertions.

From the statement of facts contained in this dispatch, and from the observations which I have submitted to you, it will appear, that the general condition of Ireland, with regard to the internal tranquility of the provinces, is considerably improved since the last winter. That the appearance of systematic disturbance is confined to a few districts on the north-western boundary of the County of Cork; and that, even in those districts, n insurrectionary combination has been manifested; but that a most outrageous attack has been made upon the system of tithe, and upon the rights and property of the Church, with reference to that system.

That a considerable improvement has been effected in the administration of the law, within the districts which had be n di turbed; and that it is reasonable to expect increased vigour and purity in that administration. That the new police has been introduced into the lately disturbed districts, and into others, with general approbation, and the cordial and effective co-operation of the Magistrates; and, in many instances, with great success in the detection of crime, the speedy apprehension of offenders, and the maintenance of public peace.

That the revision of Magistracy is proceeding regularly; and that the general conduct of the Magistrates, in establishing frequent petty sessions, and other useful regulations, affords just reason to expect a progressive improvement in the Magistracy of Ireland.

I have not referred in this dispatch to the dangerous system of associations under the obligation of secret and mysterious oaths. Having so me time since submitted to you a separate dispatch, relative to the trial and conviction of several persons denominated Ribbonmen, I added to that dispatch some observations, suggesting the necessity of strengthening the law of Ireland against the peril of those societies.

The question of the increase or diminution of the spirit of this association, is stated differently, according to the particular views, imaginary interests, and flagrant zeal of conflicting parties.

In this contention, (judicious in principle and theory, but mischievous to the State in practice) it is, at least, an advantage to the King's Government to have completely detected and publicly exposed the whole craft and mystery of the Ribbon conspiracy. And I cannot believe that such an exposure, accompanied by such convictions, sentences and punishments, should neither assuage the zeal, nor abate the bravery of these covenanters, nor relax the holy bond of their illegal oaths, and treasonable contract.

But I request your attention to the suggestions which I have submitted, for the more effectual restraint of this system of mysterious engagements, formed under the solemnity of secret oaths, binding his Majesty's liege subjects to act under authorities not known to the law, nor derived from the state, for purposes undefined; not disclosed in the first process of initiation; nor until the infatuated novice has been sworn to the vow of unlimited and lawless obedience.

The vigour and activity of the law should be exerted to extirpate this mischief, which has been a main cause of the disturbances and miseries of Ireland. The mystery is now distinctly exposed; I therefore anxiously hope and trust, that his Majesty's Government will add to the various benefits which they have already imparted to this country, the inestimable favour of abolishing by law, in Ireland, an evil, which has been abolished by law in England.

I have, &c. WELLESLEY.

P S. In examining this dispatch, I perceive, that although the necessity of continuing the Insurrection Act, is repeatedly to be inferred from the tenor of the facts and observations stated, I have not directly recommended that measure; I request his Majesty's Government to understand, that I consider the renewal of the Insurrection Act for another year to be indispensably requisite, not only for the preservation of tranquillity in Ireland, but for the success of all those plans of improvement, which may be expected, ultimately, to render the Insurrection Act unnecessary.—W.

MARCH 29,

The peasantry of the south of Ireland, unfitted for steady submission to authority, or for the enjoyment of continued repose, are again breaking out in Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary. The invitations addressed to them, and the crimes which they have perpetrated, are for the most part, of the usual description. Captain *Rock* is the ostensible leader; but it seems more than suspicion, that some of the articles put forth in his name have been the work of parties entertaining different views from those by which the peasantry are actuated. If an Orange alarmist, for example, were to forge a paper, for the purpose of raising an outcry about "United Irishmen—rebellion," &c., we know not how he could more adroitly effect his object than by the professed copy of an insurgent proclamation, which we insert. Bad spelling may be affected by a well educated man; but the untaught barbarian cannot counterfeit the conceptions, phrases, and literary decorations of a scholar. If violence be the weapon of the lower ranks, we have reason to believe that there are those far above them who in the present crisis of Irish affairs consider intrigue to be a safer and more convenient instrument.

IRELAND.

(From the *Cork Chronicle* of Monday.)

[The following is a copy of a proclamation posted very generally throughout the barony of Duhallow.]

"A PROCLAMATION TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

"It is hoped that no person will display the rudeness of taking down this Paper until satisfactorily Read, the motive of it being to preserve from Ruin Property, life and Family, by acquainting the Public of a few Capital Errors which ought to be particularly Avoided as the Ignorance of them might lead People Blindfold to be Hurled down the Steep and Rugged Precipice of Destruction Behold my Sword is unsheathed to mow down Offenders, my fire is kindled every night to consume their propertys my Resolution is fixed, Therefore I hope, that no person will be so Infatuated as thro' a violation of my laws to lay his Head on the Block or thrust himself and all his possessions down the flame that opens widely. It's devoured [illegible] to Swallow up all cursed Irishmen that [illegible] consider that the Rigours of English Laws will suffer to prosecute an Offender of my Regulations. No, for a Gallows filled with radicals or a ship laden with White Boys cannot intimidate the Heart of a true United Irishman, inspired by the Spirit of Liberty. 'Tis true we have been deprived of some of our Associates by Hanging and transportation, but this has only Encreased our Strength as weeding a Garden encourages the Growth of the Genuine plant Consequently I Expect that due Adherance will be paid to the following Articles as the Violation of any of them deserves shooting and burning besides several others Excruciating Tortures—

"Article I. That no person or persons shall propose for or take into his possession directly or indirectly any house, farm, or lot of lands, wrested from a tenant by his landlord, until the expiration of 7 years after the ejection.

2. That no person shall pay Tithe money to the Minister or any person acting under him.

"3. That no wolfish Proctor shall sue for Tithe money.

"4 That no person shall serve a process or processes for Tithe money.

"Any person or persons transgressing any of these will suffer shooting, burning &c.

"N. B. A voracious minister screams aloud in Dreary Tartarus for a merciless Proctor, and for Sworn Proces Servers let Charles M'Carthy, Barrett, and Darird, prepare, as they are considered very fit persons to fill a Situation in Hell.

"CAPTAIN ROCK, by the Grace of God."

THE FIRST OF APRIL; or ARTE PERIRE SUA.

[From the last number of the *New Monthly Magazine.*]

8 A. M.—Looked out of bed-room window into Gracechurch-street, and called "Sweep" to a boy with a soot-bag. Saw him stop, look about him at the corner of White Hart-court, and then walk on. Halted him three times in the same way. Tried a fourth, & popped my head out at the wrong moment. Boy, in a great passion, threw a turnip, which broke me a half-crown pane, and woke my wife. Swore I knew nothing about it, and sneaked down to breakfast.

9 A. M.—Went to the table drawer & slily pocketed three little lumps of alabaster. Returned and took my seat at breakfast-table, as if nothing had happened. Put alabaster at the top of blue sugar basin, and, to my great delight, saw Kitty put one into each of the children's cups. Children hammered and pushed and wondered sugar would not melt. Thought I should have died: three of my best silver tea-spoons bent as crooked as rams' horns. Very demure when Mrs Gander came down to breakfast. Never attack wife;—(harpooneers have some reason for not meddling with a certain species of White, as being too fierce.) So says Guthrie's Grammar.

10 A. M.—Went behind counter to serve. Asked Jack Mitten, my foreman, if any body had blacked his face. Jack answered, "Not to my knowledge" and went to looking-glass. I replied, "Nor to mine either." Laughed very much, but Jack did not see much in it. Sam Snuffle, the driver of the Clapham, looked in to know what places were booked. Told him one inside, a lady, to take up at Soam's manufactory this side the Elephant. Saw him set off, one short, and thought I should have died. Took pen, ink, and paper, and wrote a letter as if from Dobbs the druggist to Lawyer Lynx telling him to arrest Shuffle the shoemaker for 23l. 10s., goods sold and delivered. Gave it to ticket-porter, and told him Lynx would pay the porterage.

11 A. M.—Went back into the shop to serve. Sold a white cotton night-cap to an exciseman, and told him it was the fellow to six others which I had parted with to half a dozen other gentlemen who were to set off on a journey from the Old Bailey to-morrow morning at eight o'clock. He did not seem to see much in it, but I laughed amazingly. Saw Jack Mitten serving a lady with a red elastic purse, at the other counter. Took up a newspaper and read loud enough for her to hear; "Dreadful depravity! an Irish fruit-woman in Dyot-street, St. Giles's, scraped her child to death with an oystershell." Lady screamed and went into hysterics. Gave her a glass of water, and told her "it was a shame that oyster-shells were suffered to lie about the streets." Thought I should never have done laughing.

12.—Sent Molly to Spa-fields to see a live radical. Told her to buy me a straight hook in her way home, at Peter Pull-gill's in Crooked-lane. Told her I should also want a glass ink horn; and that a male mermaid was expected to swim down Fish street-hill at two. Wife overheard, and called me an old fool. Did not see much in it, but Molly laughed.

1 P. M.—Asked Jack Mitten, who was the father of the sons of Noah; where Moses was when the candle was blown out; and which was most, half-a-dozen dozen, or six-dozen dozen. The poor fellow could not answer one of them. Took the steps, climbed up slily to the clock, and pushed the hands two hours forward. Heard wife, who caught a glance of it, rail at the cook for not putting down the leg of mutton, telling her it only wanted an hour of dinner-time. Clock struck a hundred and one; found I had done mischief, and stole away to Elcot to get him to repair it.

2 P M.—Took a turn upon 'Change. Told Rothschild I hoped he liked Colombian bonds. Did not much like his looks, so stole away, and entered the rotunda of the Bank. Buzz, the wag, asked me to hold his umbrella, while handfuls of sell two thousand, at 73¾. Dropt his return, walked out with him into [illegible] Lane. Luckily it rained hard; Buzz hurried open his umbrella over his head, and covered himself with saw-dust. This made me laugh till I cried. Buzz threw back a handful of saw-dust into my left eye; this made me cry till I laughed.

3 P. M.—Looked in at Batson's. Talked with Bluefist, the broker, about indigo, sassafras, gum, oakum, and elephants' teeth. Called for pen, ink, and paper: wrote a letter from Jolter inviting Scraggs to dine off a fine hare and sweet sauce; ditto, *vice versa*, Scraggs to Jolter to dine of real turtle. Gave waiter a shilling to take both letters, and be sure not to tell. Took a walk over London-bridge to Horsemonger-lane sessions. Looked over sessions paper, and saw indictment, "The King against O'Bludgeon," about thirty off. Went into front yard and bawled out "The King against O'Bludgeon is just called on." Such a rush of barristers, barkeepers, and witnesses into court! Two apple-barrows upset, and barrister's wig trampled under foot. Roared out "April fools." Dodged off through Guy's Hospital, and walked homeward chuckling. Halted on London-bridge. Tide running up. Looked through balustrades towards Custom-house: clasped my hands in agony, exclaimed—"They'll every one of them be drowned," and ran across to look through balustrades on opposite side. Mob in a fever: all traffick at a stand still: hundreds of necks craned out to peep at the sufferers. Bawled out "April fools," and dodged round one of Meux's drays. Butcher's boy saw me, and gave the view halloo. Scudded off to Bridge-foot, mob at my heels; ducked into Tower-street; slid up St. Mary's-hill; entered Cannon-street: upset a kit of pickled salmon, and brushed into a hackney-coach, which conveyed me home—hit in two places, and covered with mud. Changed clothes; went out again, determined to be more wary. Entered Auction-mart, at corner of Throgmorton-street. Chucked fruit-woman under chin, and went up to auction-room. Saw Gab, the auctioneer, mount pulpit. Took a stand at farther corner of room, and tried my tongue at ventriloquy. Beat Mathews hollow. Did in seven different voices from various parts of the room, and saw Gab knock down seven articles to seven innocent bystanders, viz. a fowling-piece to a fat widow; a pair of stays to a ward deputy; a gig to a waiting-woman; O'Keefe's works to a Methodist parson; a complete set of John Bull to Alderman Wood; a Greek grammar to a stock-broker; and a Chapel of Ease to a servant-maid of all work.

4 P. M.—Dinner. Asked Jack Mitten to take a glass of sherry, and picked vinegar-cruet into his paw. Made him sputter out liquid, like lion's head at Aldgate pump. Swore it was all his own doing, and for once in a way got believed. Told wife I had been at Batson's; was asked by her what news? Answered the French had taken umbrage. More fools the Spaniards, replied Mrs. Gander, for not fortifying it better. Noise at front door. Sam Snaffle in a fine taking at my hoax in the morning; swore he would not quit house till I had paid him for his one inside: paid him eighteen pence, and as he threatened to have me "pulled up," gave him another shilling to drink my health.

5 P. M.—Polite note from Lawyer Lynx, telling me that hoaxing an attorney was felony at common law, and that he meant to indict me at the ensuing Old Bailey sessions, unless I paid the costs in Dobbs v. Shuffle, according to enclosed account. Perused bill; "Attending plaintiff by appointment, when he asked me how I did, six and eightpence: attending, answering him, pretty middling, six and eightpence, &c., &c.; total, fifteen pound eighteen." Damned all pettifoggers, and gave bearer a check for the amount. Muffin-man with bell: bawled out Muffins, & bobbed. Aimed at Periwinkle with a pea-shooter; and chalked "Mangling done here," upon Slice the surgeon's window-shutter. Visit from bowing bobbing waiter from the City of London tavern: "Beg pardon, sir, but here's the bill, sir." "What bill!" "Mr. Jolter, sir, and Mr. Scraggs, sir, them as you April-fooled this morning; met and compared notes, sir; knew your hand; went to my master's tavern together, City of London, sir; ordered your own dinner, sir: turtle and roast hare for two sir, and told me to bring you the bill, sir." Swore I would not pay it: looked out of window, and saw Jolter and Scraggs

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walking up and down by the Wandsworth coach, and flourishing a brace of horsewhips. Set it down for no joke, and told waiter to call to-morrow for his money.

6 P. M.—Tea and toast. Determined to play the fool no more, not quite approving of the expense. Put on velvet cap and slippers. Made a leg in arm-chair for little Nancy. Wife busy reading Dr. Kitchener's cookery; and Lætitia deep in Peveril of the Peak, with her legs up on the sofa. Rat-a-tat at front door, loud enough to wake defunct Sir Thomas Gresham. Rattle and slap of a hackney-coach step. Hearts sunk within us. Rustling of silk gowns on the stairs. Little Nancy despatched as a light troop, to watch the enemy's motions; rushed back, exclaiming with an awful face, "Mrs. Deputy Kilderkin." General scramble to hide objectionables; buttered toast, piled up like planks in a deal-yard, chucked into the cupboard. Peveril canted into the coal-scuttle, bowl of brown sugar carefully crammed into table drawer, and best lump substituted; Lætitia's legs put perpendicular, and wife's vinegar visage varnished with a proper coating of sweet oil to greet visitor. Parlour-door opened; enter Mrs. Deputy Kilderkin.

7 P. M.—Bows and smiles. Coffee and hard rusks. Found we had been hoaxed. Card in wife's name inviting Mrs. Kilderkin, apologizing for short notice, but mentioning that Mr. Bochsa and his thirteen harps could not be had on any other evening. Suspect Alderman Arrowroot, and vowed to be even with him this day twelvemonth. Listened to a deal of high life from Mrs. Kilderkin and daughter Lætitia. Comparative merits of Miss Taylor of the Circus and Miss Brunton of the West London: glass curtain at the Colburg: Mr. and Mrs. Fitzwilliam: monthly assembly at the Thorns, Kennington: the new turnpike in the Borough road, & what a different thing Trinity-square from old Tower-hill. Nodded assent with my [illegible] wife kicked my shins to keep me awake.

8 P. M.—Music. Mrs. Kilderkin and Lætitia went through the orthodox routine. Mrs. Kilderkin swore she had no [illegible] and Lætitia only wished she had half as good a one. Lætitia vowed she could not finger a note: and Mrs. Kilderkin said, if she could only play a quarter as well she should think herself a finished performer. Preliminaries thus adjusted, both sat down together and thumped overture to Lodoiska,, till the poor piano trembled on its legs.

9 P. M.—Whist. Wife and I against Lætitia and deputy's lady. Head running upon take-in of tavern-bill: missed deal with queen of diamond at bottom: wife kicked my left shin. Second deal: at my old tricks: asked Mrs. Kilderkin if she had heard the news? Answered, no; what news? Told her that Ferdinand had dissolved the Cortes in hot water. Played a spade, and thought it was a trump: another kick from wife. Licked my thumb to deal better, and got a third kick.

10 P. M.—Whist again; seats changed to change luck. Long dispute between Mrs. Kilderkin and Mrs. Gander, the one asserting that Lord Byron should never marry a daughter of hers, and the other that he should. Head bothered by Beppo, Mazeppo, and Aleppo. Trumped my partner's lead. Fourth kick from wife, luckily intercepted by Mrs. Kilderkin's off-ancle. Wife begged pardon. Another rat-tat-tat, and another rattle and slap from hackney-coach step, announced the arival of Mrs. Deputy's equipage: bows and curtesies, shawls, simpers, and ceremonious exit, Mrs. Kilderkin vowing, with a yawn, that she had never past a pleasanter evening.

11 P. M.—Bed Candles. One made by me, consisting of a round-pole of cut turnip, tipped with charcoal, unluckily selected by my wife. Much poking with snuffers before trick detected. Glance of vengeance; exit wife upstairs, husband following.

12 P. M.—Listened to curtain-lecture fifty-nine minutes, and then fell asleep.

GUILDHALL.—At this Justice-room yesterday, Martin, a city officer, brought in a fine-looking young fellow, a Lascar, but in dress, general appearance, and manners, very different from those usually met in the public streets, whom he had taken into a short of friendly custody (for the man had most willingly consented to come with him and meet the question at issue) by desire of Captain Brydon, commander of the East India country ship the *Charles Forbes*, consigned to the respectable house of Inglis, Forbes, and Co., Mansion-house-place, and now lying at Gravesend, outward bound, and to sail on Thursday.

Captain Brydon stated, that he had brought the man from Bombay as a sailor, with upwards of ninety others, and was under bond to carry him back again. The whole of his crew were now on board, with the exception of four, one of whom was the prisoner, and who refused to return. If he remained behind, not only would he (the Captain) be liable for the amount of his bond, but the prisoner would no doubt be found wandering about the streets friendless; and when so found, the owners would be compelled to send him back a passenger in some other ship, at their expense. The prisoner, he thought, was aware of this, and preferred being sent back as a passenger, than to work his way home as a sailor, in the ship which brought him out.

The Lascar, who, it was evident, understood the English language, & indeed pronounced it most extraordinarily well, though greatly at a loss for words to convey his ideas, seemed clearly to comprehend the statement made by his Captain; & on being asked by the Magistarte, Alderman THOMAS SMITH, what objection he had to returning with the ship, said that the situation did not suit him. He wanted a situation here to teach the young gentlemen the language, When it was represented to him that he had engaged himself as a sailor for the voyage here and back, and that his captain was under bond to take him home again, asked, with his hands spread, and a shrug of the shoulders that would have graced [an objection urged by a Frenchman, "But how, your Lordships, can he be bound? I will go back, but not in that ship. The situation don't suit."

The man, it seems, was by no means a good sailor, and it was believed, as he had been in the country before so far back as the year 1814, was aware of the sanctity of our soil; and having no means of getting to England to prosecute his scheme of obtaining a livelihood here by teaching the Malay language, he had engaged himself as a sailor, with intent to leave the ship on its arrival, conscious that the captain could not compel him to return.

Mr. Payne, the magistrate's clerk, observed, that, called upon thus on a sudden, he was aware of no law directly applicable to the circumstance but the decision in the famous case of Somerset, the negro, by which the man was protected as any British subject, and could not be compelled by law to return against his own consent. The bond his captain had entered into was certainly in no way binding upon the man, however he might morally be bound to perform the engagement he had entered into; and inquired of Captain Brydon if the man had signed any written articles of engagement?

Captain Brydon replied, that it was not the practice to bind hackscars; that the man had merely engaged with him as a sailor for the voyage from Bombay to England, and back.

Mr. Payne asked—Was Captain Brydon aware of any statute or law by which the detention of persons could be compelled to return with their ships?

The Captain said he certainly was not, and had acted in the case by the advice of the owners who were peculiarly answerable for the man's return.

While his consultation was going, the Lascar, who was listening with great attention, and seemed perfectly to understand the whole of it perceiving its favourable tendency towards the completion of his wishes, at each successive answer of Mr. Payne's motions elicited, mildly lifted up his eyes [illegible] and when Mr. Payne had finally suggested to the Magistrate, that in his opinion there were no grounds to warrant the detaining him, and he was in consequence told he might go at liberty, he bowed very respectfully and retired from the bar.

POW STREET.—Yesterday *Madame Simeon*, an elderly French-woman, and the mother of Mrs. Chatterley, the clever comic actress, was brought before THOS. HALLS, Esq., charged by Mrs. Elizabeth Christmas, a lady of matronly appearance, on the verge of 50, with committing an assault & battery upon her, by cutting her lip severely, and loosening several of her teeth with a large candle-stick.

The statement of Mrs. Christmas, who was very strongly agitated while giving her testimony, was to this effect:—She was formerly the wife of Capt. Wright, R. N.,—who at his decease, some years ago, left her a fortune of something more than 5,000l. It happened that Captain Wright kept cash at the banking-house of Messrs. Hoare and Co, in Fleet-street, where Mr. Christmas, her present husband, was and is now a clerk. She saw him there; he was assiduously attentive; she viewed him with an eye of favour, and after a courtship of moderate length they were married. Their connubial happiness was, however, but of short duration. Mr. Christmas became cool and inattentive; this led to repeated quarrels; and finally, matters were so bad, that a separation was determined upon. Mr. Christmas consenting to allow her 120l. per annum so long as she should live. She attributed this unhappy issue of her marriage, to a great measure, to the machinations of Mr. Chatterley, who, by insinuations against her and other artifices, succeeded in completely estranging his affections from her. She would, however, have been contented had he kept his engagement with respect to the annuity; but after paying it quarterly for some time, he suddenly ceased, & for last six months she had not received a farthing. She was very much distressed in consequence, and this distress was increased by the circumstance of her having a very aged mother wholly dependent upon her for support. Her husband still continued his intimacy with Mr. Chatterley, and they were repeatedly seen together in the street, and at a house in Cecil-street Strand, where they visited. She (Mrs Christmas) had several times seen them together, and the upbraidings which such a circumstance naturally called forth from her were treated by them with sovereign contempt. Early in the evening of Monday se'nnight, she was going with a young gentleman to the house of a friend, and when near Craven-street, Strand, she was stopped by a person, who told her, that if she was quick, she would see Mrs. Chatterley & her husband talking together at the top of Craven-street, She ran on and saw Mrs. Chatterley going hastily down the street, but did not see her husband. She followed her and demanded to know where her husband was, but received no other notice than a contemptuous sneer. Mrs. Chatterley stopped at the house where she and her mother (the defendant) reside, and when she entered the passage, Mrs. Christmas followed, repeating her inquiry for her husband. At that moment Madame Simeon rushed forth from a parlour, and with a heavy candlestick struck her on the mouth. Her lip was cut through, her gums dreadfully lacerated, and her teeth loosened. She was stunned for a moment, and by the time she had recovered, he landlady of the house interfered, and prevented further mischief.

Madame Simeon in answer to this statement, declared that Mrs. Christmas was guilty of the first assault, as well as a trespass. She (Madame Simeon) hearing a noise, went into the passage with a candle, and there saw Mrs. Christmas grasping her daughter fast by the throat. She endeavoured to separate them, but Mrs. Christmas struck her for the attempt, and she did certainly then use the candlestick,

Mrs. Christmas, with uplifted hands and eyes, expressed her astonishment that any person could utter falsehoods so gross, but Madame declared she had spoken nothing but the truth.

Mr. Trace, a respectable-looking person, who came with Madame Simeon, said there was no foundation whatever for the jealousy which Mr. Christmas entertained with respect to Mrs. Chatterley, the actress. The plain fact was, that Mrs. Christmas had chosen to marry a young man, and the usual consequences of such a match followed. She was jealous without cause; he became disgusted at it; and a separation took place.

Mrs. Christmas. Have I not seen them together night after night?

Mr. Trace.—I assure your Worship that not the slightest impropriety ever took place between Mr. Christmas and the lady alluded to.

Mr. Christmas and Madame Simeon here commenced a volley of recrimination, but were stopped by

Mr. HALLS, who said, that his duty was very plain & simple. Whether or not there was any real foundation for the jealousy of Mrs. Christmas he would not inquire. An assault had been sworn to & Madame Simeon must find bail. Bail was given immediately.

GENERAL MONTHLY STATEMENT OF FASHION, FOR MARCH 1823.

Pelisse dresses made of a light colored plain *gros de Naples*, are very fashionable for home costume; they are elegantly braided down each side; a pelerine of the same material as the pelisse falls carelessly over each shoulder, and has a very striking and pleasing effect.—Among the most elegant of the opera dresses, we have observed one of celestial blue satin, ornamented with a border of puffs, folded in bias and completed by a broad satin *rouleau*; the body is low, displaying the bust partially, and the shoulders are covered with a rich lace tucker of English manufacture; the sleeves are short and [illegible] at the elbow with the same material to answer the dress. [illegible] mantle of royal purple velvet, lined with amber, is also much in opera. It is lined with amber-colored satin; a plain *rouleau* of satin, in bias, finished with silk cordon, forms the trimming round the mantle, and is a shade or two lighter than the velvet.

Walking bonnets are composed of black beaver or velvet lined with plush-silk and are worn either with or without feathers. The plumage is generally long and waves over the shoulders. There is but little variation in carriage hats since last month, black velvet seems as prevalent for carriage, as for walking bonnets.

The newest ball or evening full dresses are the following: First—A beautiful dress of green and silver lamas on pink crape; a gossamer net-work of silver lama runs over the hem in a serpentine form, and above is a splendid border of silver lama, chenille, and colored crape; the colored crape represents the large pod of the garden poppy, which has a very beautiful effect in green. Second—A dress of white crape superbly ornamented with blue and silver; a rich trimming of silver lama, forming a kind of frioge in festoon, is next the hem, over which are blue china stars striped with silver.

The materials for turbans are of the most brilliant description. Some are of white gossamer gauze, with green and silver stripes; others of rainbow striped gauze, frosted with gold; but the most superb material for the full dress turban, is the golden-sand gauze which combines both brightness and richness, and makes up beautifully; however, much care is required in not rendering its appearance heavy. Caps are greatly in favor; and one for receiving dinner parties at home, is formed of net and blond, and the caul is striped with narrow *rouleaux* of rose-colored satin; on the left side is a half wreath of full blown roses. The theatre cap has the same kind of caul, and is very richly ornamented with quilted blond and bouquets of blown roses, and myrtle blossoms. Opera hats are of white satin turned up in front, and surmounted by a plume of white ostrich feathers.

MADRAS
THIRTY-THIRD
Government Lottery.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING.
FRIDAY, 11TH JULY 1823.

No. 970 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
Nos. 2516 3858 Prizes of 2,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 725 894 2688 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos 2125 1303 2683 1689 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos, 3141 1924 3632 1199 Prizes of 300 Rupees each,
Nos. 799 1876 2421 1006 422 3318 891 831 815 3405 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 125 *Rupees each.*

27	50	111	137	143	155	238
297	302	307	369	546	577	579
645	672	677	727	739	749	856
894	1037	1077	1096	1110	1156	1204
1211	1258	1304	1340	1364	1372	1428
1429	1469	1526	1544	1554	1576	1589
1611	1622	1644	1713	1726	1743	1773
1776	1784	1787	1802	1834	1889	1905
1973	1992	2016	2028	2100	2103	2128
2152	2178	2183	2190	2245	2284	2288
2312	2322	2326	2362	2384	2397	2403
2502	2518	2541	2588	2613	2643	2659
2671	2727	2750	2770	2788	2791	2792
2814	2840	2876	2902	2933	2983	3031
3044	3062	3075	3094	3191	3219	3228
3247	3258	3322	3349	3364	3382	3407
3414	3469	3473	3511	3515	3581	3598
3616	3661	3720	3818	3822	3844	3868

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,
TUESDAY, JULY 15 1823.

No. 1553 a Prize of 30,000 Rupees.
No. 191 a Prize of 15,000 Rupees.
Nos. 3479 3505 Prizes of 5,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 2110 1217 3208 and 384 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 2038 1571 and 2088 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
No. 1786 a Prize a of 300 Rupees
Nos. 1092 2104 and 327 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 125 *Rupees each.*

6	43	48	132	156	19[illegible]	
377	393	401	441	444	45[illegible]	
631	648	655	707	740	770	
920	921	940	994	1001	102[illegible]	
1068	1069	1101	1195	1265	1323	
1370	1390	1411	1413	1455	1476	
1523	1549	1558	1575	1609	1640	
1715	1746	1753	1791	1797	1820	
1837	1853	1874	2072	2083	2 02	
2113	2114	2118	2139	2170	2193	
2225	2238	2298	2313	2314	2321	
2371	2374	2376	2388	2411	2412	
2438	2464	2491	2510	2527	2547	
2586	2614	2662	2730	2811	2856	
2938	3003	3010	3033	3107	3137	
3178	3198	3275	3307	3336	3368	
3471	3510	35 8	3608	3633	3696	
3765	3785	3786	3892.			

TWENTY-NINTH
Calcutta Lottery

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1823.

Prizes of 125 *Sicca Rupees each.*

5	7	21	31	34	36	37
45	62	63	69	88	89	95
100	129	133	135	152	159	17[illegible]
179	185	200	201	219	233	2[illegible]
255	276	283	289	299	301	30
324	331	334	337	352	355	39
409	413	419	420	426	433	44
464	474	486	490	529	531	54
575	581	590	599	609	640	64
655	656	660	666	668	669	68
717	741	760	762	763	764	76
781	796	807	825	829	841	853
881	884	885	897	901	918	923
941	943	944	952	956	961	970
990						
1001	1002	1009	1011	1030	1048	1053
1066	1093	1105	1122	1126	1136	1139
1202	1209	1212	1285	1319	1351	135
1370	1375	1389	1395	1397	1447	149
1511	1519	1542	1545	1556	1559	156
1601	1602	1609	1613	1615	1618	161
1635	1641	1646	1654	1669	1675	168
1702	1710	1711	1739	1740	1756	175
1767	1787	1800	1809	1817	1830	183
1848	1858	1862	1865	1873	1874	185
1899	1904	1908	1912	1917	1918	193
1926	1933	1942	1966	1970	1981	199
2004	2008	2046	2063	2066	2076	208
2104	2134	2144	2147	2157	2159	216
2178	2186	2201	2210	2212	2214	221
2229	2242	2243	2253	2260	2269	227
2288	2314	2319	2326	2328	2336	234
2360	2382	2386	2391	2404	2412	241
2426	2427	2435	2444	2446	2449	246
2491	2501	2536	2546	2547	2551	255
2580	2570	2580	2588	2601	2603	26[illegible]
2621	2627	2665	2666	2693	2697	27[illegible]
2716	2730	2740	2748	2787	2791	27[illegible]
2803	2814	2820	2821	2825	2832	28[illegible]
2912	2918	2935	2944	2947	2980	59[illegible]
2994						
3003	3019	3021	3026	3034	3051	30[illegible]
3086	3106	3110	3[illegible]2	3124	3128	31[illegible]
3146	3154	3176	3214	3223	3231	32[illegible]
3278	3285	3286	3[illegible]9	3294	3298	330
3320	3344	3345	3347	3349	33[illegible]2	336
3383	3396	3398	3400	3401	34[illegible]7	340
3422	3433	34[illegible]8	3442	3455	3464	347
3491	3493	3499	3507	3509	3520	353
3565	3570	3583	3607	3647	3659	366
3680	3687	3691	3704	3719	4729	373[illegible]
3739	3743	3757	3768	2772	3784	3794
3827	3829	3860	3884	3886	3887	390[illegible]
3908	3911	3920	3926	3931	3937	39[illegible]
3951	3952	3956	3960	3981	3984	39[illegible]
4052	4077	4082	4098	4099	4105	4[illegible]
4111	4147	4161	4177	4178	4185	[illegible]
4212	4214	4236	4240	4241	4246	[illegible]
4286	4291	4302	4316	4335	4346	[illegible]
4366	4369	43[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]92	4394	[illegible]
4438	4439	4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]460	[illegible]
4504	4511	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4594	4601	4605	4617	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4650	4660	4663	4683	4694	470[illegible]	
4719	4721	4724	4726	4793	4800	
4857	4880	4882	4886	4896	4898	[illegible]
4927	4930	4948	4950	4964	4995	
5007	5008	5018	5027	5030	5088	5097
5107	5113	5145	5147	5148	5170	5174
5184	5187	5205	5213	5220	5242	5257
5298	5300	5302	5312	5316	5331	5332
5341	5353	5359	5360	5364	5366	5370
5438	5445	5457	5458	5467	5488	5489
5556	5562	5565	5569	5606	5613	5620
5627	5629	5630	5639	5642	5655	5660
5712	5751	5779	5798	5810	5812	5837
5881	5906	5915	5922	5949	5956	5959
5980						

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